

"The only exceptions to the applications of these general rules, arise out of compacts, such as treaties, of alliance, guarantee, or mediation, to which the State is party, whose concerns are in question, has become a

The undersigned feels fully assured, that Her Majesty's Government may confidently rely on the justice and good faith of the Legislature of South Carolina, to arrest from the present moment, the operation of any act, which be apprehends will, on examination,

causes, (D. H. M. C. G.) in order to acknowledge the
 His Excellency (G. M. M. C. G.) to preclude
 The Governor of the State of South Carolina.
 Reply of Governor Means.
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 COLUMBIA, 10th December, 1850
 The undersigned Governor of the Commonwealth
 of South Carolina, in reply to the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of the letter of the 17th, from H. M. C. G., and
 informs him that it will be transmitted to the U. S. Genl.
 The undersigned takes this occasion to renew his re-
 sistance of his own friendly feelings and those of the
 State of South Carolina, in relation to the U. S. Genl.
 H. M. C. G., and avows, also his individual regard
 for H. M. C. G., and his house.
 (Signed), JOHN H. MEANS.
 D. H. M. C. G. M. C. G.
 H. B. M. C. G. M. C. G.

COPIES OF AN ACT,
 Passed at Charleston, South Carolina, 12th December,
 1850, Prohibiting Colored Persons from entering

[illegible]

tion, should the entry be made in Charleston, upon information of the migration, or introduction of any such free negro or person of color, to arrest and bring before some magistrate of the district or parish, where the said free negro, or person of color, shall be taken, which magistrate is, by this Act, empowered to commit to prison, or at his discretion, to hold to bail such free negro, or person of color, and to summon three freeholders, and form a court, as the law directs.

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shall remain in the State longer than the time allowed by law for the trial of the same, upon proof and conviction thereof before a court to be constituted as hereinbefore directed, he or she shall be sold at public sale as a slave, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the State, and the other half shall be to the use of the State, and the other half shall be to the use of the offender.

That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or person of color, to come into this State on board any vessel, as a cook, steward or mariner, or in any other capacity, without a certificate from the captain of the vessel shall arrive in any port or harbor of this State from any other State or foreign port, having on board any free negro, or person of color, employed as a cook, steward or mariner, or in any other capacity, and that if any free negro, or person of color, shall be employed, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the district in which such port or harbor is situated to cause the same to be arrested, and to deliver the same free negro, or person of color, so arriving, committed to the State Jail.

to this Act, and to confine him or her closely in jail, until such vessel shall be hailed out from the waters of the United States, and the said vessel and cargo be ready to sail, the captain of the said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro, or persons of color, and to pay the expenses of him or her detainment; and in any such case, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other proper officer, on the apprehension of any free negro or person of color, to cause said captain to enter into a recognizance, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear before the court of the district in which this State, that he will comply with the requisitions of this Act, and that on his neglect, refusal or inability to do the same, he shall be compelled by the authorities of the United States to be imprisoned in the

[illegible]

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful for any master or captain of any vessel, or any other person, to introduce or bring into the limits of this State, any negro or person of color, as a passenger, on board any vessel, until he shall have been warned by the captain of the vessel in which said free negro or person of color shall be introduced into this State, for the first time, in making said voyage, to depart the State in some of the captain refusing or neglecting to do so, or her away, or having departed the State, or by water, or by land, after having been warned as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be in violation of the laws of this State, and with the first section of this act directed, in and to the effect that any person who shall migrate or be brought into this State,

such vessel, whose entrance into this State is prohibited by this act. And if any master or captain of such vessel as aforesaid, shall bring in, on board of colored persons into this State, any such negro or person of color whose entrance into this State is prohibited, or any other person shall introduce by land, as a servant or free negro or person of color, every such person shall be liable to the first offense, be indicted therefor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding, and on a second offense, in a sum not exceeding, one hundred dollars, and shall be liable to be imprisoned for one year and pay for such free negro or person of color as he has brought into this State, the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall, moreover, be liable to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding to be imprisoned for such free negro or person of color as he has introduced into this State, whose entrance into this State is prohibited as aforesaid, and shall be dealt with as prescribed in the first section of the act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any free person of color, who has left the State at any time, to return to the passing of this act, or for any person who has heretofore left the State, to return to the State, without being subject to the penalties of the first section of this act, so fully as if they had never returned there.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any white person, who has left the State at any time, to return to the State, under any pretext what so ever, as a free person, or as a slave from any foreign country, or as a free person, or as a slave from any place in the West Indies, or Mexico, or Central America, or Europe, or from any other State situated to the northward of the River of the Potomac, or Washington, neither shall it be lawful for any person to return to the State as a servant, any time during the absence of such slave from this State, he or she

city, by the adoption of rational, peaceful, Christian substitutes, far more efficacious than the sword for all purposes of international justice, security and peace.

The next of these world-congresses is to be held at London, probably about the middle of the coming July, in connexion with the World's Industrial Exhibition, that grand development of the new and better spirit which has begun to pervade the nations: a demonstration that would have been impossible fifty or even twenty years ago.

reality made in our cause, one of the fruits of the general peace enjoyed in Europe for some third of a century. It is in the history of the world that the extraordinary success of our cause is to be seen. It is the history of an era, an occasion of great interests to all persons of enlarged, philanthropic views, and will doubtless draw together vast multitudes from every part of the globe, to witness the consummation of our cause.

Such an opportunity for the cause of peace has never occurred in the whole history of our race; and, desirous of turning it to the best account, the American people, in the course of the present year, will be called upon to send a large and distinguished army and in Europe, would request the friends of peace throughout the U. States to aid in procuring from their respective Governments the most suitable letters to the proposed Congress in Europe, and to be presented to the Emperor thus early in order to give ample time for preparation. We should of course prefer the most devoted, thoroughly informed friends of the cause, and of the Christian name; but there will be required, throughout, only an intelligent, cordial, active interest in the proposed cause, and a willingness to co-operate in efforts of general character, devised to co-operate in efforts for

will be welcomed to membership in the Congress. We would invite not only Peace Societies but all other philanthropic associations, the friends of peace in any city or town, seminaries of learning, and all scientific and literary societies, local churches, and academic institutions.

bodies of every denomination, to send one or more delegates to represent their respective churches and societies for the purpose, we would request our friends, in different parts of the land, to inform us, at their earliest convenience, of any suitable persons in their vicinity who may be inclined or might be induced, to attend as delegates. The persons selected by any of the bodies we have named, should be sent to the American Peace Mission from our Society; and we request all, in any event, the communication of their names to us, or to the American Peace Congress Committee, as early, if possible, as the first of June, and as soon as possible as may be convenient.

The Society's Industrial Exhibition is to be opened in the Spring; but as the fee for admission will be a time too extensively high, and as all minds will be for weeks, perhaps for months, too much engrossed with that enlivening and magnificent demonstration to allow meanwhile a proper degree of interest in an object like

to secure the best attendance, and the largest share of public attention. We shall in due time inform our friends of the action of the Congress, now yet settled; but we are doubtless safe in saying now, that it will be in season for delegates to start in *pockets* by the middle of June, or in the last steamer of that month.—But experience proves the necessity of a more comfortable mode of traveling, and the Congress will be a comfortable body; but we presume, that a passage out and back can be had in packets from Boston, New York or Philadelphia, for \$100, perhaps for \$75; and that a representative from the United States, from the United Kingdom and the latter by train from Canada; so that the expense of attending the World's Industrial Exhibition and Peace Congress, need not exceed more \$200; a very cheap journey, and one which will be a source of instruction on such a Convention and Jubilee of the World; a privilege not to be expected by any man more than once in his life.

On behalf of the American Peace Society, and by order

CHAS. BROWN, *Chairman.*
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Boston, January, 1861.

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